

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 28 1865.

NO. 451.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Fri-
day, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will admit
of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-
shal General's office, Washington, D. C.,
March 11, 1865.
Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Procla-
mation of the President herewith published, all
officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed
to give prompt attention to the receiving and
forwarding of such deserters as present themselves
in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-
ICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the twenty-first section of the act
of Congress, approved on the third instant, en-
titled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore
passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out
the national forces, and for other purposes,"
requires that in addition to the other lawful pen-
alties of the crime of desertion from the mili-
tary or naval service, all persons who have desert-
ed the military or naval service of the United
States who shall not return to said service, or re-
port themselves to the Provost Marshal within sixty
days after the proclamation heretofore mention-
ed, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily
relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen-
ship and their rights to become citizens, and such
deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any
office of trust or profit under the United States,
or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;
and all persons who shall hereafter desert the
military or naval service, and all persons who,
being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction
of the district in which he is enrolled, or go be-
yond the limits of the United States with intent
to avoid any draft in the military or naval service,
shall be liable to the penalties of this section.
And the President is hereby authorized and
required forthwith, on the passage of this
act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the
provisions of this section, in which proclama-
tion the President is requested to notify all desert-
ers returning within sixty days, as aforesaid,
that they shall be pardoned on condition of re-
turning to their regiments and companies, or to
such other organizations as they may be assigned
to, until they shall have served for a period of
time equal to their original term of enlistment;
and if, on or before the 10th day of May, 1865,
return to service, or report themselves to a Pro-
vost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition
that they return to their regiments and compa-
nies, or to such other organizations as they may
be assigned to, and serve the remainder
of their original term of enlistment; and in
addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost
by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
I have hereunto set my hand and
cause the seal of the United States to be
affixed.
Done at the city of Washington,
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,
and of the Independence of the United States
the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
The records and returns of these deserters will
be made up in the same manner as is provided
for in other cases by existing regulations, except
that it will be noted on the returns of deserters ar-
rested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact
of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in
conformity with the President's Proclamation;
and the number thus surrendering themselves to
be separately stated on the report to this office.
The Secretary of War directs that no reward
be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be
arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order
by the District Provost Marshals.

JAS. B. FAY,
Pro. Mar. Gen.
W. H. STELL,
Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. P. M. G. for
Ky.
March 21, 1864.—5w6t.

FOR SALE.

MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, BOB JOHN-
SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux,
by Wagner, out of Butterly, by Sumpter, out of
Buzard mare.
I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both
young and old, which I will sell low for cash.
April 4—3t.
V. M. FLOURNOY.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times
and send account to this office for payment.—Obs.
a Rep.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of
this Bank, will be held at their Banking
House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of
May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors
for the principal Bank, and a like number for
each of the Branches will be elected.
By order of the Board
March 28-td. J. B. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Hold-
ers of this Company, in Frankfort, at the
store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of
April (15th), at 2 o'clock, for the pur-
pose of electing a President and four Directors to
serve during the coming year. Business of im-
portance demands a full meeting of the Stock
holders.
S. C. BULL,
Treasurer.
March 14, 1865-tf.

MISCELLANY.

My Neighbor's Wife.

We are taught to love; from childhood's years
Twas stamped upon my mind;
My earliest article of faith
Was love for human kind;
To love my neighbor as myself
Is Christian-like they say;
And if I love my neighbor's wife,
How can I help it pray?

The Golden rule I strive to heed
Wherever I may be,
And do to others as I would
That they should do to me;
And so one day, I thought 'twere well
If I this precept tried,
And fitted with generous thoughts, I took
My neighbor's wife to ride.

But ah! this kind and simple act,
Gave rise to slanders high;
A host of furious tongues assailed
My neighbor's wife and I.
We're taught to share with liberal hearts
The blessings that we prize --
To smile with others when they smile,
And dry the mourner's eyes.

And when one day I chanced to find
My neighbor's wife in tears,
I whispered words of sympathy,
Within her listening ear;
I drew her trembling form to mine,
And kissed her tresses away;
The net was soon, and lo! there was
The very deuce to pay.

Alas! alas! 'tis passing strange --
And I can't see through it;
I'm told to love with all my heart,
Then blamed because I do it;
The precept that I learned in youth,
Will cling to me through life:
I try to love my neighbor, and
I'm sure I love his wife.

How Geo. Neumark Sang his Hymn for the Church of Christ.

The Thirty Years' War was over, and
Germany rested from blood. Two years af-
ter the peace a young man was living in one
of the narrowest and filthiest lanes of Ham-
burg. No one visited him, and all that the
people of the house knew of him was that
for the most part of every day he played his
violinello with such skill and expression
that they thronged round his door to catch
the music.

His custom was to go out about mid-day
and dine in a low restaurant frequented by
beggars; for the rest he would go out in the
twilight with something under his shabby
cloak, and it was always noted that he paid
his bill the day after such an expedition.
This had not escaped the curiosity of Mis-
tress Johanssen, his landlady, and having
quietly followed him one evening, he stopped,
and for her diemay, at the shop of a well-
known pawnbroker. It was all plain now,
and the good natured woman determined to
help him if she could.

A few days after she tapped at his door,
and was filled with pity to find nothing in
the room but her own scanty furniture. All
the rest had been removed, save the well-
known violinello, which stood in a corner of
the window, whilst the young man sat in
the opposite window corner, his head buried
in his hands.

"Mr. Neumark," said the landlady, "don't
take it ill that I make so free as to visit you;
but as you have not left the house for two
days, and we have had no music, I thought
you might be sick. If I could do anything

"Thank you, my good woman," he an-
swered, "warily, and with a sad gratitude
in his tone. "I am not confined to bed, and
I have no fever; but I am ill—very ill."
"Surely, then you ought to go to bed?"
"No," he replied quickly and blushed
deeply.

"Oh, but you must," cried Mistress Jo-
hanssen, boldly. "Now just allow me. I'm
an old woman, old enough to be your moth-
er, and I will just see that your bed is all
right."

"Pray don't trouble yourself," he replied,
and sprang up quickly before the bedroom
door.

It was too late, however, for the good wo-
man had already seen that there was nothing
but a bag of straw and that same shab-
by mantle in which he made the evening
journeys.

"My good woman," said Neumark quick-
ly, "you are perhaps afraid that I will not
pay the next rent; but make yourself easy,
I am poor, but honorable. It is sometimes
hard enough, but I have never been left
utterly destitute yet."

"Mr. Neumark," she replied, with some
hesitation, and after mustering all her cour-
age, "we have but little ourselves, but some-
times more than enough—as for instance, to-
day; and as you have not been out, if you
would allow me—"

The young man colored deeply again,
rose from his seat, walked up and down the
room, and then, with apparent effort, said,
"You are right. I have not eaten to-day."

Without waiting for another word, the
landlady laid the room, and in a few
minutes returned laden with dinner.
"You must not take it ill," she began,
when dinner was over, "but you are surely
not a native of our town. Do you not know
any one here?"

"No one. I am a stranger, and you are
the first person that has spoken to me kindly.
May God bless you!"
"Well, now, if it would not be rude, I
would like to ask you some questions. Who
are you? What is your name? Where do
you come from? What is your business?
Are you a musician? Are your parents alive?
What are you doing in Hamburg?"

Breathless, rather than exhausted, she
stopped, and the young man, smiling at his
good-natured catechist, began: "My name
is George Neumark. My parents were poor
townsfolk of Muhlhausen, and are both
dead. I was born there nine-and-twenty
years ago, on the 16th of March, 1821.
There have been hard times ever since, and
I have had to eat, and often first to seek, my
daily bread with tears. Yet I must not be
impatient, and murmur and sin against the
Lord my God. I know that He will help me
at the last."

"But how did you think to get your liv-
ing?" interrupted the landlady.

"I studied jurisprudence; and there I fear
I made a fatal mistake, since both by dispo-

sition and from love to my Savior I am a
man of peace, and cannot take to those quar-
rels and processes. Had I understood my
God's will when I commenced those studies,
it had been better. But to continue my story.
For ten years I had suffered hunger and
thirst at the Latin school at Schleisingen,
a little town in the neighborhood of my
birthplace, where I learned that the wisdom
of this world will not bring me bread. Then,
at two-and-twenty, I went to Konigsburg to
study law. It was far to journey, but I fled
from the hideous strife that wasted my father-
land. I avoided the horrors of war, but
only to fall into the equal horror of fire, and
I soon lost by the flames all I had to the last
farthing, and I was a beggar."

"My poor man! Did not that leave you
in despair?"
"I won't appear better than I was; and as
I strove in the great city, without friend or
help, my heart sank; but the dear God had
mercy on me, and if I bore the cross, I lived
well in body and soul."

"Why, what had you to live on?"
"The gift of God. You must know that
I am a poet, and may have heard that I have
some readiness in playing the violinello,
and by these I found many friends and benefac-
tors, who helped me indeed sparingly
enough."

"And did you remain in Konigsberg till
you came here?"
"No," he answered, sighing heavily. "Af-
ter five years I went to Dantz, in the hope
of earning bread there, and finding that a
false hope, went on to Thorn, and there suc-
ceeded beyond my expectations. God brought
to me many a dear soul that took me for
friend and brother. But for all that I could
find no official position, and so I determined
at last to seek in my native town what was
denied me elsewhere. Hamburg lay in my
way, and as I passed through it a voice seem-
ed to say to me—'Abide here, and God will
supply thee.' But it must have been the
voice of my own will; for you know now
that things are not bright with me here."

"But tell me," said the landlady, "what of-
fice do you seek?"
"If it were God's will, I could earn my
bread at scribbling, or a clerkship of any
sort."

"Then you are not a musician?"
"Well, I am, and I am not. I can play a
little, but for my own pleasure, not to win
bread. This violin is my only friend in the
world."

"But how do you live?"
"My good woman," he said, with a faint
smile, "I could tell you much of the won-
derful goodness and mercy of God to me in
all my misery. It is true I have nothing left
but this dear old violin. But you know Mr.
Siebert? He has a clerkship vacant, said he
to answer my application to-day. I be-
lieve it is time for me to be with him, so you
must excuse me."

Nathan Hirsch, the Jew pawnbroker,
dwelt in one of the narrow crooked lanes
that led down to the harbor. He listened
from morning till night to the music of the
corner that crossed his threshold. Late one
evening a young man in a shabby cloak en-
tered the dusty shop.

"Good evening, Mr. Neumark," said the
Jew. "What brings you so late? Have you
no patience till the morning?"
"No, Nathan; if I had waited till the
morning, perhaps I had not come at all.
What will you give me for this violinello?"

"Now, what am I to do with that great
fiddle?" drawled the Jew.
"That you know perfectly well, Na-
than. Put it in the corner there be-
hind the clothes, where no body will
see it. Now what will you give me for it?"

Nathan took it up examined it on every
side, and said, as he laid it down—
"What will I give you? It is for two
pence worth of wood and a couple of old
strings? I have seen fiddles with silver and
mother-of-pearl; but there is nothing here
but lumber."

"Hear me," said Neumark. "Full
five years I hoarded, farthing by farthing,
full five years I suffered hunger and
pain, before I had the five pounds that
bought this instrument. Lend me two on
it. You shall have three should I ever re-
deem it."

The Jew lunged up his hands.
"Two pounds! Hear him! Two
pounds for a pennyworth of wood! What
am I to do with it, if you won't redeem
it!"

"Nathan"—and the young man spoke low
and strong—"you don't know how my
whole soul is in this violin. It is my last
earthly comfort, my only earthly friend.
I tell thee, I might almost as well pawn
my soul as this. Wouldst thou have my
soul?"

"Why not? And if you did not redeem it,
it would be mine. But what would the Jew
do with your soul?"
"Hush, Jew. Yet the fault was my own.
The Savior whom thy people crucified has
redeemed my soul, and I am His. I spoke
in the lightness of despair. But I am His,
and He will never suffer me to want. It is
hard when I must sacrifice the last and
dearest. But He will help me. I will pay
thee back."

"Young man, you will not deceive me
with these vain hopes. The last time, did
you not tell me that a rich merchant would
help you?"
"Siebert? Yes; I went to him at his
own house, and he said I came too late;
the place was given to another. Am I
to bear the penalty of the conduct of oth-
ers?"

"I deal with you and not with others," re-
turned the Jew, coldly. "Take your great
fiddle away."

"Nathan, you know I am a stranger here.
Remember when you were a stranger, and
the Christian helped the Jew. I know
no one but you. Give me but thirty shil-
lings."

"Thirty shillings! Have I not said already
that no merchant can give thirty shillings for
a pennyworth of wood?"
"Thou art a hard and cruel man." And
with these words Neumark snatched up his
beloved violinello and rushed out of the
shop.

"Stop, stop, young man," cried the
Jew; "trade is trade. I will give you one
pound."

"Thirty shillings, Nathan. To-morrow
I must pay one pound, and how am I to
live? Have mercy."

"I have sworn that I will not give thirty
shillings; but out of old friendship I will
give you five and twenty; that is (you will
note) with a penny interest on every florin
for eight days, and for the next week two
pence, and if you cannot pay me then, it is
mine. Now, what am I to do with this
great piece of wood?"

"It is hard; but I must submit. May
God have mercy on me."
"He is a good and faithful God, the God
of my fathers, and he helped me much, or
I could not afford to lose by such haggains
as this. Twelve pence and four and twenty
pence make six and thirty. I may as well
take it on the five and twenty shillings.
It will save you bringing it back here."

Neumark made no answer. He was gaz-
ing at his violinello, while the tears rolled
silently down his cheeks.

"Nathan, I've but one request. You
don't know how hard it is to part from that
violin. For ten years we have been together.
If I had nothing else, I had it; at the
worst it spoke to me, and sang back all my
courage and hope. Ten times would I
rather give you my heart's blood than this
beloved comfort. Of all the sad hearts
that have left your door, there has been
none so sad as mine."

"His voice grew thick, and he paused for a
moment."
"Just this one favor you must do me,
Nathan—to let me play once more upon my
violin."

And he hurried to it without waiting for
an answer.
"Hold!" cried the Jew, in a passion; "the
shop should have been closed an hour ago
but for you and your fiddle. Come to-mor-
row, or, better, not at all."

"No—to-day—now," returned Neumark.
"I must say farewell," and seizing the in-
strument, and half embracing it, he sat
down on an old chest in the middle of the
shop, and began a tune so exquisitely soft
that the Jew listened in spite of himself. A
few more strains, and he sang to his own
melody two stanzas of the hymn:

"Life is weary, Savior take me."
"Enough, enough," broke in the Jew.
"What is the use of all this lamentation?
You have five and twenty shillings in your
pocket."

But the musician was deaf. Absorbed in
his own thoughts, he played. Suddenly the
key changed. A few bars, and the melody
poured itself out anew; but, like a river
which runs into the sunshine out of the
shade of sullen banks, he sang louder, and
his face lighted up with happy smiles:

"Yet who knows? The cross is precious."
"That's better. Stick by that," shouted
the Jew. "And don't forget that you have
five and twenty shillings in your pocket.
Now, then, in a fortnight the thing is mine
if you have not redeemed it." And he turned
aside, muttering mechanically, "But
what am I to do with a great piece of lum-
ber-wood?"

Neumark laid his violin gently back in
the corner, and murmured, "If I had
voluntas—a God will; I am still," and with-
out a word of adieu left the shop.

[To be Continued.]

The Bedside of the Dying President.

Secretary Stanton, just arrived from the
bedside of Mr. Seward, asked Surgeon Gen-
eral Barnes what was Mr. Lincoln's condi-
tion. "I fear, Mr. Stanton that there's no
hope." "Oh, no, General; no, no," and the
man, of all others, apparently strange to
tears, sank down beside the bed, the bitter
evidences of an awful sorrow trickling
through his fingers to the floor. Senator
Sumner sat on the opposite side of the bed,
holding one of the President's hands in his
own, and sobbing with kindred grief. Sec-
retary Welles stood at the foot of the bed,
his face hidden, his frame shaken with emo-
tion. General Halleck, Attorney General
Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. B.
Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Judge Otto, General Meigs, and others
visited the chamber at times, and then re-
tired. Mrs. Lincoln—but there is no need to
speak of her. Mrs. Senator Dixon soon ar-
rived, and remained with her through the
night. All through the night, while the
horror-stricken crowds outside swept and
gathered along the streets, while the mili-
tary and police were patrolling and weaving a
cordon around the city, while men were ar-
riving and asking each other, "What victim
next?" while the telegraph was sending the
news from city to city over the continent and
while the two assassins were speeding un-
harméd upon fleet horses far away, his
chosen friends watched about the death-bed
of the highest of the nation. Occasionally
Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church where Mr.
Lincoln habitually attended, knelt down in
prayer. Occasionally Mrs. Lincoln and her
sons entered, to find no hope and go back
to ceaseless weeping. Members of the Cab-
inet, Senators, representatives, generals, and
others, took turns at the bedside. Chief
Justice Chase remained until a late hour,
and returned in the morning. Secretary
McCulloch remained a constant watcher un-
til 5 A. M. A gleam of consciousness
shone across the visage of the President up
to his death—a quiet, peaceful death at last
—which came at twenty-two minutes past
seven A. M. Around the bedside at this
time were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher,
Attorney General Speed, Postmaster Gen-
eral Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Sec-
retary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, As-
sistant Secretary of the Interior, General Hal-
leck, General Meigs, Senator Sumner, D. R.
Andrews, of New York, General Todd, of
Dacotah, John Hay, private Secretary, Gov-
ernor Oglesby, of Illinois, General Farnsworth,
Mrs. and Miss Kenny, Miss Harris,
Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the Presi-
dent, and Drs. E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone,
C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Lieberman.
Rev. Dr. Gurley, after the event, knelt with
all around in prayer, and then, entering the
adjoining room where were gathered Mrs.
Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John
Hay, and others, prayed again. Soon after
nine o'clock the remains were placed in a
temporary coffin and conveyed to the White
House under a small escort.—Cor. N. Y.
World.

Public Sale!

ON SATURDAY, April 15, 1865,
at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge,
in Frankfort, Ky., I will sell to the highest bid-
der about

100 Horses and Mules!!
THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KY.
Terms—Cash upon delivery. The animals to
be removed immediately after sale.
By order of the Governor.

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Q. M. Gen. of Ky.
April 7-3t.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM
CONTINUES to manufacture
HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast
Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings
and Charms.
Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on
hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls,
Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from
\$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish
matched, and the price of any of the above ar-
ticles, can have them sent by express, or mail,
and if they do not suit can return them by pay-
ing return express.
Also keeps

PERFUMERY
of all kinds—Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking
Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and
Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the
Christian Church
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, }
Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, } In Equity.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court,
made in this cause at the February term,
1865, the same has been referred to me to ascer-
tain the estate which came to the hands of the
Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be
paid to him, what disposition has been made of
the slaves set free, and such other matters touch-
ing said estate as will show the amounts to be
divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to
ascertain how many heirs and devisees are
entitled to an interest in said estate and
what will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle-
ment, and parties interested present their proof
in time to enable me to report to the June term,
1865, of said court.

March 21, 1865.
G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
T. N. LINSLEY, Attorney.
March 28-w4m.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort Ky., March 20, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

1. Having been appointed and commissioned
by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector Gen-
eral for the State of Kentucky, and having enter-
ed upon the discharge of the duties of the same,
with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all com-
munications in regard to the organization of the
Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active
Militia in each regimental district, to form the
Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to
these Headquarters.

11. An act of the Legislature to organize and
discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved
March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia
shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion,"
and shall be composed of all companies organ-
ized in the different regimental districts in the
State.

For the purpose of organizing the Active Mil-
itia, and having them ready for active duty in the
field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Militia orders that one company of Active
Militia be immediately organized in each regi-
mental district.

The first and second wards of Louisville will
compose a regimental district; the third and fourth
wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth
wards a regimental district; the seventh, eighth,
and ninth wards a regimental district; the tenth,
eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district.
The other districts in the State will remain as
heretofore ordered, each county being consid-
ered a regimental district, except where two or more
have been formed into one district.

The "Kentucky National Legion" should be
composed of the best men in the State. They
elect their own officers, and it is hoped and be-
lieved that they will elect such only as will re-
flect credit upon the State upon themselves.

WM. H. HAYS,
Inspector General of Kentucky.
Journal, Democrat and Press, publish two
weeks.
April 4-3. W. H. H.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

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lence with that of Bank Notes—
RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS
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The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES.
S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865-3m.

HORSE TAKEN UP.

ON Sunday night, April 9, 1865, on the street
in Frankfort, an IRON GRAY horse, between
bands high eight years, old and very low in order,
which the owner can find and obtain at the sta-
ble of Neal & Jenkins, by proving same and paying
for this advertisement and charges for keeping
the horse.
DAVID KIRKPATRICK.
April 18-tf.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Major Gen. J. N. M. PALMER, Commanding—
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1865

The "Poisoned Chalice" Retribution.

"If the assassination could trammel up the consequence and catch With his sureness, ances; that but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here, But here, upon this bank and shoal of time We'd jump the life to come. But, in these cases, We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor."

Language as true and as applicable now as when Shakespeare put it in the mouth of Macbeth. The Scriptures are full of illustrations to show how frequently the wicked are the authors of their own punishment—how often they fall into the snares they have prepared for others. The parts of Haman and Mordecai have been enacted in every successive period of history. Just as vaulting ambition overreaches itself, criminals compass their own destruction. They propose by foul means the attainment of unworthy ends, but Providence wills a reversal. The Almighty adjusts the disarrangements in His great moral machinery by certain unflinching checks and balances and compensations. "We still have judgment here."

A black-hearted band of conspirators, stung by the successes of the Union army, attempted in a spirit of malignity and with a degree of infatuation equally incomprehensible, to arrest the progress of pacification and to launch us upon a sea of revolution. Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had inaugurated a policy of a lenient and forbearing character. The people, carried away by this exhibition of moderation, were fast inclining to the verge of peace. The disposition to forgive, to shake hands and be friends again, was becoming widespread. The prospect of peace, of restored good feeling and unity was enchanting. But now we look through another medium, and instead of the tints of the rainbow, we see the sober gray of reality. We were listening to a siren voice. It was a fatal charm, a delusion, and a snare. It was a hallucination.

There were men who, like Ben. Butler, stood up amid the throng and declared that magnanimity to the South was a crime and a blunder. They showed the wrong that was done to our cause and to the men who have fought so long and suffered so much for that cause, by interposing between the leading traitors and the penalties so justly their due. They demanded the punishment of the leaders as an act of justice and righteous retribution, and as a significant example for the future. It was even becoming very doubtful whether such infamous scoundrels and traitors as Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge would receive their just deserts if caught. The epidemic extended in every direction, but there were a few men, a few brave men, who resisted its infection. One of these men was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, now President of the United States.

The South had no better friend than Mr. Lincoln. His assassination, therefore, while it is a grievous loss to the nation, is a deplorable calamity to the South. Rebels and traitors will not find in his successor a similar degree of clemency. Mr. Johnson was schooled amid so many bitter wrongs from the Secessionists of Tennessee that he has not forgotten his lessons. The murder of Mr. Lincoln has exhibited in a stronger light than ever the diabolical character of treason. It was thought that the depth of Rebel atrocity had been reached. But a darker, deeper and more damning crime was yet to be unveiled. And lo, the result! The fountains of kindness have dried up, the impulses of generosity have been rudely checked, and the milk of human kindness has been transformed into gall and wormwood. Truly, "earth has no rage like love to hatred turned," and many there be who will bear witness to it.

Instead, therefore, of plunging the Government into anarchy by this last desperate expedient of treason, the conspirators and perpetrators of this terrible murder of the Head of the nation, have reunited those who had been drifting off upon the current of pacification by a firmer bond, and by a more solemn determination than ever to punish treason and traitors according to their deserts, to crush the last vestige of rebellion, and to cut the last link of Slavery. Verily God's ways are not as our ways, for in His hands the instruments of evil are made instruments of good.—*Baltimore American.*

The Opinion of Judge Douglas of Abraham Lincoln.

No man was better prepared to understand and appreciate Mr. Lincoln than Judge Douglas, and it might be added with equal truth, that no one possessed a more thorough respect for his character and ability. We remember very well how highly he spoke of him at the outset of the Presidential campaign of 1860. Is he, we asked, the man they say he is, and did he really deliver those speeches in '58? "Sir," replied the little Giant, "he is all that and more. I never met a better debater in the Senate or on the stump. He is a match for Davis, Benjamin and Wiggall put in one." We see by the last number of the Philadelphia Press, that "Occasional," its well known Washington correspondent, relates a similar anecdote.

"I can never forget," says Occasional, "and have often narrated an incident which took place in New York, when Judge Douglas became a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and when he was opposed by the Republicans and by the whole force of the Buchanan Administration. It was in the spring of 1853 when I called on the Judge, who was then staying, with Mrs. Douglas, at the St. Nicholas hotel. He was preparing for his canvass with great zeal, and knew that he had a hard struggle before him. The intelligence had just reached him that his Republican competitor would be Abraham Lincoln. While realizing that this fact only added to his own doubts of the result, he seemed to be flattered that his opponents had put forward their best man. Holding Mr. Lincoln's well-known, and, for a long time, much-abused, but not the less prophetic, speech in his hand—that speech in which he shocked the slave-despot by declaring that the nation must be all free or all slave—with this remarkable production in his hand, he proceeded to pay a high tribute to Mr. Lincoln. He said he was the leading mind of his party, the most difficult man to meet and match on the stump, and the most skillful and thoughtful statesman of his school."

When Mr. Lincoln finished his inaugural address on the fourth of March, 1861, Judge Douglas stood by his side. As he finished and turned from the immense throng in front, Douglas said, in an undertone: "Your fears were groundless, Lincoln, for

you never spoke better in your life." Old Abe's honest face lightened a little, and in another moment he was surrounded by groups of friends. Certainly, his delivery of the inaugural address was excellent. He spoke in a commanding voice, was easy and at himself, and looked better than we ever saw him. No one, who heard him, could doubt the authenticity of his speeches against Douglas in the famous Senatorial canvass.

In the same letter, speaking of Andrew Johnson, the correspondent of the Press makes a mistake when he says that "Mr. Johnson, like his State, voted for Breckinridge." Tennessee cast her vote for Bell, and when the conservative portion of her masses, irrespective of party, were united on a Union platform in February, 1861, there was a net majority of sixty thousand.—*Cin Times.*

Fry's Exemption List.

The journalists are making quite merry at the expense of Provost Marshal General Fry. Among others, the local editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who has corresponded with that important functionary, received an answer which he has given to the public. Here it is:

Know all men, then, and women, that, according to the opinion of General Fry, the following persons are not required to take up arms "against a sea of rebels, and, by opposing, end them"—that they are, in point of fact, exempt:

1. Women of all ages and complexions, when of the female persuasion.
2. Very dead men, who can procure the receipt of the undertaker. Those simply "kilt" will be held to service.
3. Sound healthy men, who have within the last week enlisted for three years, and gone to the front. All one year's men will be drafted and compelled to serve double.
4. Men born blind, on furnishing a medical certificate to the effect that their sight has been growing no better very fast ever since. Those having a single optic left, whether the right or not, will be compelled to "go one eye on it."
5. Men with nary leg, if they can furnish evidence satisfactorily to establish the fact. Peg-legged men—that is men with a single leg—are subject to the draft. To such the Commissary General will serve out limbs of cork with their other ratons—the cork to be deducted from the bounty money. No soldier will be allowed to retain a cork leg after the expiration of his term of service.
6. Men born without arms, when it can be shown that they have not been engaged as teachers of penmanship or in cutting out paper likenesses with their toes. Such will be taken into the service and detailed to act as assistant editors of newspapers to be established in captured rebel cities.
7. Men over three hundred and sixty-five years of age, when accompanied by their parents. Men under ten years of age will be received until the promulgation of an official bulletin, signed by the Provost Marshal General, to the effect that the various drum corps are full.
8. All other persons whatsoever will be held liable to service, and will take their chances, however slim.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

What Will Become of Jefferson Davis.

Among the unsolved problems which attract public attention at this moment, one of the most interesting is the probable fate of the leaders of the rebellion, or more particularly of its late official head. A few weeks ago, he wielded despotic authority over a vast district of country and millions of willing subjects. The march of our triumphant armies has day after day narrowed the confines of his dominion, until his empire has been reduced to the dimensions of a dungeon. Whether the gold robbed by his last acts of despotism from reluctant banks will purchase a pathway to some foreign shore remains to be seen; that he will apply a portion of it to such a purpose, if he can perceive any prospect of success, is very probable.

Ill-fated modern revolutionists, and deposed monarchs, ordinarily seek safety in flight. But he will find it more difficult to secure an exodus than Louis Philippe, who, by simply donning a workman's blouse and assuming a plebeian name, easily eluded the vengeance of the infuriated Parisians, and found refuge in the modern Patmos. Davis is even more closely environed than the fugitive Stuart, when he wandered for a time among the hidden recesses of his native mountains, until favoring chances enabled him to creep cautiously to the seaboard and wing his flight to sympathizing princes. Watched by the eager eyes of our mighty hosts, his footsteps envenomed by the scrutinizing gaze of inevitable "contrabands," and if he even gained an obscure port, compelled to run the gauntlet of our blockaders, the Secession chieftain may well wonder how and whether he can flee.

If, by any possibility, he elude pursuit, his fate would not be an enviable one. Many a so-called rebel has represented a cause sanctified by such noble purposes that welcome hands have stretched forth to greet him in every country but his own. But an enemy of the rights of man, of the peace of nations, and of the welfare of the whole race, will vainly turn for respect to peer or peasant. In any land he would be compelled to drag out a miserable existence, homeless and friendless, despised for his failures, execrated for his successes. If he flees, it will be as Cain, the blood of his brother crying behind him for vengeance, and like him, his hand must be against every man's and every man's hand against him.

If, animated by the barbaric spirit of ancient heroism, he can make one last desperate struggle and crown his failure, if no friendly sword condemn him, by falling, after the "high Roman fashion, and making death proud to take" him; or self-deceived, like Sardanapalus, choose a funeral pyre and boast that

"Time shall quench full many
A people's records, and a hero's acts;
Sweep empire after empire,
And into nothing, but even then
Shall spare this deed of mine, and hold it up
A problem few dare imitate, and none
De-pise—but, it may be, avoid the life
Which led to such a consummation!"

he can also forestall the blow of his threatened capture by surrendering to the people whom he has outraged, and, throwing himself upon their magnanimity, await with dignity whatever verdict the proper authorities may pronounce. This would be the true course of a penitent criminal, and the one which the promptings of a chastened conscience should dictate.

Our National Debt.

The New York Tribune, in rebuking the croakers who have predicted financial ruin, and underestimated the resources of the country, quotes from Macaulay, as to the

feeling among the timid in England during her great war with the French. In that article from Macaulay, this review of the condition of things in England at the time referred to, winds up as follows:

It is sufficient to say that the prophets of evil were under a double delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself, and this analogy led them to endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding.

They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by the incessant efforts of every man to go on in life. They saw that the debt grew, and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.

The New York Tribune then proceeds as follows:

Our case is precisely like that described by the great English historian. It is susceptible of the clearest proof.

1. That the great mass of the money borrowed from our people and expended in carrying on the war still exists as property in the shape of funded debt and national currency.
2. That the war has been carried out at a cost per annum less than the aggregate profits of the industrial pursuits of the country.
3. That in every year of the war the balance of trade with all foreign countries has been uniformly in favor of the United States.
4. That in every year of the war the Loyal States have steadily augmented their agricultural and industrial products and that this augmentation is very nearly fivefold.
5. That now, just at the close of the war, there is less personal indebtedness, negotiable and of record, than at any previous time in the history of the country.
6. That there is more realized wealth in our lands, more machinery of production, more varied industry, more manufacturing skill, more intelligence, more manhood, more power than ever before.

Yes! We Americans back our national debt as easy as any of our soldiers backed his knapsack into Richmond. And when we get tired of carrying it we can lay it down as easily as he laid his knapsack down—lay it down by cash payment. And, in the mean time we can fight in a dreadfully adorning way, and do all the things that behoove the strongest, freest, bravest, "smartest" nation on the globe. That's just what we can do.

So pile your confidence and your money into your country's loan.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

We have received from a distinguished gentleman of this city the following extract from a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

"In the name of all that is sacred, prevail upon the leading men of the country to urge the States to the adoption of the amendment and thereby to place beyond all doubt the abolition of slavery. If they have any love for their Southern brethren, let them ratify the act of Congress, and destroy the lingering hope that many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with manly hands and hearts for an honest and comfortable living. I am thoroughly, overwhelmingly convinced by contact with the people, that they are ready and wishing for it. In fact, the act completed, will bring rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncertainty and inactivity will reign. The abolition of slavery, by the constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, the present battle-ground of the rebels. The gambler standing over the gaming-table watches the turn of the cards so long as he has one dollar invested; destroy the game, and he will cast about for a living by other means."

The Effect of President Lincoln's Death on National Affairs.

The death of President Lincoln naturally excites universal and profound solicitude as to the immediate future of the country. He has been so marked a figure in the terrible events of the last four years, the action of the government in its contest with the rebellion has been so stamped by the impress of his personal character, and he had come to be so strong a hold upon the confidence and love of the whole people, without distinction of party, that his sudden removal from the stage of events naturally excites anxiety and apprehension in the public mind. He does, indeed, seem to have been needed to close the great work of pacification which he had so well begun.

Nevertheless, it is well to remember that the peculiar nature of our institutions makes it impossible that any one man should be absolutely indispensable to their preservation and successful working. Our government is of the people. They not only elect our rulers, but their spirit, their temper, their will pervade and control all the acts and all the measures of the government. Whoever dies, the people live, and the government lives also. If the Emperor Napoleon had been assassinated, all France would have been in revolution before twenty-four hours had passed away. President Lincoln's death, sudden and awful as it was—though it removes him in an instant from the most important and conspicuous position held by any living man, does not interrupt for an instant the grand movement of our republican government. So far from exciting revolution, it only unites the whole people, more thoroughly than ever, in a common sentiment of devotion to the country and of profound grief for the great calamity that has fallen upon it. All party rancor is hushed. Political strife has ceased. All men of all parties, feeling a common interest and a common grief, stand together in support of the nation and of the man thus suddenly charged with the execution of the people's will.

The current of events will continue to dictate the policy of the government, as it has done hitherto. The rebellion is already substantially crushed. The war, to all intents and purposes, is closed. There is nothing in the death of Mr. Lincoln which can raise new hopes for the rebel service or inspire new armies for the rebel cause. No portion of the Southern people will be stimulated by it to renew the struggle. The same great Generals who have given our flag victory are still at the head of our armies, and the act of an assassin has so fired the loyal heart of

the nation, that the armies can be doubled in number if the necessity should arise. But it will not arise. The blow which has aroused the North will paralyze the South. The rebels will see in it nothing encouraging to their cause, nothing inciting them to new exertions on its behalf.

In President Johnson, moreover, the country has a man of courage, of sound judgment and of a patriotism which has stood the test of the most terrible trials. His sympathies are with the people, and all his actions will be for their good. He will respond to their sentiments and will execute their will. Nor will he be unmindful of the fact that the general line of policy which Abraham Lincoln was carrying out, when arrested by the murderer's blow, commanded the hearty and universal approbation of the great mass of the American people. No man ever came suddenly to power with a plainer path before him than that which lies before the new President. And no one need fear for a moment that the rebellion is to gain anything by the death of President Lincoln or by the accession to power of Andrew Johnson as his successor.—*N. Y. Times.*

Well Put.

The Chicago Post (Democratic) very forcibly remarks:—"The assassination of Mr. Lincoln was a part of the rebellion, just as much so, as the acts of Quantrill in Kansas, the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the murder of Gen. McCook." * * * Change has come upon the popular feelings during the last few days. Last Friday morning the people were prepared to approve any act of amnesty that executive clemency might offer. To-day the people are prepared for no such measure. A week ago any repentant insurgent might have found personal safety, on his own parole, in any part of the Union. To-day it would not be safe for him to try it. States and communities might, one week ago, have appealed for peace and have obtained it on almost any terms consistent with security in the future; but what one week ago would have been deemed ample security for the future, will not satisfy the public to-day. Peace is not now attainable upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Peace demands something more. The mangled corpse of a murdered President shuts out from the popular vision the old pictures of fraternal love and union beyond the Potomac, and to the eyes that seem that horizon nothing appears but the hand of an assassin stained with the blood of a loved, admired, and cherished President. For the present all else is lost sight of. That hand is recognized as the hand of the rebellion; its bloody deed is recognized as the deed of that rebellion, and is not surprising that the popular heart demands that that hand be followed with relentless purpose over every foot of soil which has nurtured, sheltered, harbored and maintained that position.

The New Rebel Means of Warfare.

Among the official documents found in the Rebel Capital on the entry of our troops into Richmond, was a bill offered in secret session of the Rebel House of Representatives, January 20th, 1865, establishing a Secret Service Bureau, for the employment of secret agents "either in the Confederate States or within the enemy's lines, or in any foreign country," and authorizing its chief officer "to organize such a system for the application of NEW MEANS OF WARFARE APPROVED, and of secret service agencies, as may tend best to secure the objects of the establishment of the bureau."

Arson and murder are among the "new means of warfare" adopted, and every member of the Rebel Government should be held to strict account for the fearful crimes committed under their sanction.

Plans of the French Union Sympathizers.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The Opposition in the House of Deputies propose, among others, the two following amendments to the address: 1. "We have proclaimed from the start our sympathies for the Northern States of America. Thanks to their heroic efforts, slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see re-established the powerful Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to liberty." 2. "In Mexico we deplore more than ever the blood shed for a foreign Prince, we deplore the violation of the national sovereignty, and the future political engagements we have contracted. Conformably to the declarations of the Government, we expect the recall of our troops."

These two amendments are probably too radical, and stand no chance of being adopted; but many members will vote against them who would prefer to vote for them.

An Act of Fiendish Cruelty.

The most diabolical act of the Rebel Gen. Ewell before leaving Richmond was the explosion of the magazine, which was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Richmond almshouse, and against which it is said the citizens, backed up by John C. Breckinridge, the Rebel Secretary of War, reonstrated, but to no effect, as the General asserted that such were his orders.

The explosion took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, and involved a fearful loss of life. The inmates of the almshouse being unaware of his hellish design, were all quietly sleeping in their respective quarters at the time of the occurrence, and every one of them was instantly launched into eternity, their bodies being mangled in a most shocking manner. The houses in this locality were also shattered, so that not a pane of glass remains to be seen in any of them for a distance of several squares from the place where the explosion occurred.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The following extract from a private letter from Secretary McCulloch will be read with interest. There is no doubt that the lesson taught the world of the stability of our government under the severest blows that can be brought to bear upon it, will work greatly to our advantage.

WASHINGTON, April 16.
MY DEAR SIR: You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of the Government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our Republic in form of Government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre does not even stagger for a moment a Government like ours.
Very truly yours,
H. McCULLOCH.
JOHN A. STEWART, Esq., New York.

Georgy, The Traitor.

To say that he is hated in Hungary is to express feebly the feelings of the nation towards him. The concentrated bitterness of the people, trodden into the very ground by the oppressor, is poured forth on the man to whom they entrusted all, and who betrayed them. We give one instance in an occurrence which happened in Kiagenfurt.

Two *honveds*—common soldiers—were returning from the regiment in Italy, in which they had been drafted, to their homes on furlough. They had just money enough to be able to reach Kiagenfurt, and once there were utterly at a loss what to do, in a strange town, stripped of everything, and without any means of raising money. Though it sorely offended their Hungarian pride, they at last resolved to beg. One said that he could not begin, and the other offered to commence by trying in a coffee-house near by.

The very first gentleman whom he asked gave him several zwanzigers. Surprised at such overflowing generosity, he went and showed his gains to his comrade, and told him to go in and try; for if he had as good luck, their begging would be at an end. The other went in, and came out soon, joyful, with his zwanzigers. They were counting their gains, when a waiter happening to step out, asked them if they knew who had been so generous to them.

"No," they said.

"That is Georgy, the Hungarian general."

Both the soldiers rose up, strode into the coffee house, and dashed the money on the table before Georgy.

"Scoundrel! We would rather die of hunger than take a kreutzer from you!" and then left the coffee house.

The affair was soon noised about in the hotel, and a handsome purse was made up for the two beggarly soldiers.

Recollection of President Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not survive the close of the war. The writer says:

He may not have looked for it from the hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that his life would end with the war long ago. He told me "that he was certain he should not outlast the rebellion." It was in last July. As you will remember, there was a disunion then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people. Many in the North supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not—that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said: "I have faith in the people; they will not consent to disunion. The danger is, they are misled. Let them know the truth, and the country is safe." He looked haggard and careworn, and further on in the interview I remarked on his appearance, saying: "You are wearing yourself out with hard work." "I can't work less," he answered: "but it isn't that—work never troubled me. Things look badly, and I can't avoid anxiety. Personally, I care nothing about a reelection; but if our divisions defeat us I fear for the country." When I suggested that right might eventually triumph—that I had never despaired of the result, he said: "Neither have I, but I may not live to see it. I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the rebellion. When it is over my work will be done."

Goodey's Lady's Book for May is on our table. The number is as lively and beautiful as this most beautiful of months. It contains about sixty engravings for Ladies' use—colored Fashions, Robe Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, (what there is of them), Embroidery and Braiding patterns, are all here to delight the eyes of the fair readers, and to incite to raids upon husbands' and fathers' purses. Marion Harland continues her story of "Poor Relations," and Mary W. Janvyn and other celebrities in the literary world furnish choice articles. Don't fail to read Goodey for May.

WHIPPED AND DEMORALIZED, BUT NOT SCATTERED.—A soldier of Bates' division, after the command had run two days from Nashville, had thrown away his gun and accoutrements, and alone in the woods, he sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance he had for such a thing! Rolling up his sleeves, and looking at his legs and general physique, he thus gave vent to his "phlegm": "I am whipped, badly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; but no man can say that I am scattered."—*Augusta Sentinel.*

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—336—w&wlv.

Take Notice!!

I HAVE just received a new importation of paper hanging and window shades, comprising many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old stand on Market street, opposite the State Capitol.
R. B. JILLSON.
Frankfort, April 7, 1865—1m.

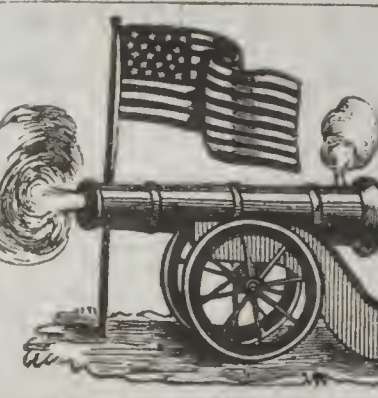
COUGH NO MORE TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for Infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864 w&wlv—325.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

For Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.
Feb. 7, 1865—3m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—1f.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members.
April 21, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court:
I. P. Fisher, plaintiff.
vs.
Chas. S. Waller, & Co., defendants.
In Equity.

BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the Fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,
100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 586.
100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829.
Also, 2 1/2 shares of Crescent stock, represented by Certificates No. 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No. 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificates No. 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificates No. 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of a promissory note.

G. W. GWYN, Com'r.
*New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement.
Frankfort, April 21—1ds.

NEW ALBANY.

WOOLLEN MILLS,

State St., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly. We manufacture
BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.

all scored and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.
J. F. GEBHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,
REFERENCES—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville,
J. J. Von Berries & Co., Louisville,
a211m*

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.
April 18, 1865.

WM. R. COX & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
And a general assortment of
PAINTERS' MATERIAL.

Being old and experienced House and Sign Painters we are prepared to furnish full directions as to the mixing and applying of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be applied.
No. 173 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
April 18—1m.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends have been declared payable April 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company.

Teath Dividend.....Three Dollars per Share

McKinley Oil Company.

Seventh Dividend.....Four per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company.

Third Dividend.....One and a half per Cent

Fountain Petroleum Company.

Third Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Devon Oil Company.

First Dividend.....Three per Cent

Loomis Oil Company.

First Dividend.....Three per Cent

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and be purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 26, 1865.

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday, the 25th of May, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, it is deemed appropriate that the 4th of May, fixed for that purpose by my Proclamation, be changed to the day fixed by the Proclamation of the President. Let it be so observed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Review of News.

The funeral cortege of our late President is moving on slowly towards Springfield. The reception of the remains at Philadelphia and New York and Albany was grand and solemn, the people of those great cities all uniting to do honor to the memory of the lamented dead. On the route, upon the farms and at the villages and towns, crowds were waiting the passing of the funeral train, and signs of deep, heart-felt grief were everywhere exhibited. In his life the President and the people were united in love for one another, and in his death they are not separated. So far his remains have passed through crowds of weeping friends, and so will it be till they are deposited in their last resting place. The nation mourns a Father's loss. The funeral cortege left Albany for the West on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward is much better. He rode out on Wednesday and was benefited by it. His son is better and is gaining rapidly.

A despatch has been received at Washington from Gen. Grant at Raleigh. He says, "I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston." Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders. We may now look for the surrender of Johnston.

The rage of Gen. Sherman's troops on hearing of the murder of President Lincoln was unbounded. Deep grief prevailed throughout the army. It was feared that they would destroy the city of Raleigh, but by the strictest vigilance it was saved.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says that during the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, who was present "was morose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and to Gen. Sherman in a discussion as to the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: 'The discussion of the slavery question is at an end. The Amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South.'"

News of the fall of Richmond have reached England and created intense excitement there. It arrived too late, however, to admit of papers commenting on it before the sailing of the steamer. They seem to view it, though, as the end of the Confederacy. The rebel loan declined 6 per cent, closing at 23 @ 25.

General Pickett, who caused the execution of twenty-eight loyal North Carolinians, for the crime of having enlisted in the Union army, and who was captured at Plymouth last summer, is one of the officers embraced in Grant's unconditional pardon. Pickett himself deserted to the Rebel cause without the formality of having resigned his commission in the Federal service. It will be a pity if he escapes the halter.

A National Fast Day.

It will be seen by the Governor's proclamation that the day of fasting and prayer appointed by him, the 4th day of May, has been changed to correspond with the date of the day fixed by President Johnson. This is as it should be. A whole people bowing before God in acknowledgment of his hand in the nation's bereavement, and confessing the great sin which has aimed at the destruction of the country, looking for forgiveness of all offences which have caused His wrath to burn against us, will certainly be attended with the blessing of Him in whose hands we are. Let all our people observe the day solemnly and heartily.

Gen. Sherman's Blunder.

The country is a unit in its condemnation of the treaty entered into between Generals Sherman and Johnston. It is not only condemned as an assumption of authority by Gen. Sherman which he had no power to assume, but also, and chiefly, as a proposal of terms to the Southern Confederacy which the Government will never allow. When Gen. Lee wished to negotiate with Lieut. Gen. Grant on the subject of peace, General Grant promptly informed him that his power was merely of a military character and he could treat with him only as to the surrender of his army. And he did not for a moment suspend hostilities, even while the correspondence on the subject of surrender was passing between the two Generals. Gen. Sherman, with this example before him, a subordinate to Gen. Grant, suspended hostilities and entered into a Peace Convention with Johnston and the traitor Breckinridge, not looking to a surrender of the army but to a final settlement of the difficulties of the nation. It is Gen. Sherman's first blunder and, we believe, one innocent in his intention—but it is a terrible one, working, in the best view of it, to the advantage of Southern traitors. Davis and Breckinridge were both within our power; now they will undoubtedly escape. Howell Cobb and Gen. G. W. Smith and others were taken by Gen. Wilson at Macon, but by the terms of Sherman's treaty he was obliged to release them. They too will escape.

The terms agreed on could not be allowed by the Government. The Confederacy is virtually recognized. Traitors, who for many years have conspired against our Government, and who, four years ago, commenced the rebellion against its authority which has deluged the land with blood and filled it with mourning, into which has been crammed every conceivable form of wickedness that iniquity could devise—traitors who have conceived and wrought out all this are all to be pardoned finally and fully. And not only so, but they are to be invested with all the rights once theirs before they engaged in their treasonable work. The United States Congress is again thrown open to them and they may take their seats there to again insult the American people with their treasonable talk. Jefferson Davis may occupy that chair which he has thought to make vacant by the assassination of President Lincoln. And he may call around him in Washington the same Cabinet of traitors that served him in Richmond, thus verifying the Southern prediction of subduing the North and holding the Capital of the nation. The fifth and sixth terms of the treaty clearly bear us out in this view of the matter.

But further, the laws in the Confederate States still retain their authority and the citizens are to be subjected to them. Among these are those disfranchising Union men, making it a felony for Southern merchants to pay their Northern debts, and such like. Again the legitimacy of conflicting State Governments is to be submitted to the Supreme Court. To say nothing of Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia, what will Kentucky say to that? Governor Bramlette and the traitor usurper Hovey are put on the same footing. The patriot who has fought for his Country and State and been rewarded by the people with the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, and who as Governor is strengthening the loyalty of the State and so advancing her prosperity and usefulness, is to plead his claims against those of the miserable traitor made Governor by Bragg's army. Can a Kentuckian allow that? The question is almost an insult.

There are other vital objections to the terms proposed, one main one being that no security is asked or given for the future. But we have not space now to dwell upon them. If such terms were allowed in the manner proposed, vain have been all the trials and sacrifices of the past four years—vain all the precious blood that has been spilt—vain the patient enduring of our starved and suffering prisoners—vain the martyr death of the noble patriot Lincoln—terrible has been the crime of the Union in its long struggle. But they will not be granted. The South may at any moment have peace; here are the terms—"They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution." What lover of his country can ask more for them?

Governor Bramlette's Letter.

It is with much pleasure that we publish to-day the correspondence between Gen. Brinbin and Gov. Bramlette. It should be read with earnest attention, and the facts unvarnished and commented on, and the views broached be carefully considered by all our readers. The truth of every word written by the Governor cannot be disputed, and the wisdom of his views is as clear as his truth. We know that by the opposition the idea that because slavery is effective and burdensome therefore measures should be taken for its removal is objected to. But it is met, not with fair, manly discussion, but by sneers and ad captandum argument. If slavery is dead, if it is effete, why take any measures in the matter? We are asked. Slavery is dead. The rebellion has set its seal upon its tomb. No angel will ever roll away the stone. There is for it no resurrection. In the mean time the institution is recognized by the State, its slave laws stand in full force, and while such is the case free labor can not be had. Of course the negro will not work in slavery when at any moment he may be free, and as free he will not work while subject to the penalties attached to runaway and free blacks. And while slavery stands, labor being degraded, the white laborer will

not expose himself to the degradation. So the State must suffer in all its interests. Our Governor in his wisdom and unblinded by prejudice, sees this and therefore counsels the best remedy. The Constitutional Amendment provides such a remedy,—as the Governor says, "It is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production." If Kentucky will give her voice to this measure her prosperity in the future is assured, and henceforth her loyalty will stand undoubted.

The Legislature at its coming session in May should come up manfully to this work. The great objection urged in the State against the Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the Slave States. Waiving this consideration—though it is, in our view, no interference whatever—is the objection a manly one or one worthy the minds of statesmen? The question now is, not as to Northern interference, or to the evil working of its persistent Abolitionism, but as to what the interests of Kentucky and the Union require. Our Legislators should take a higher stand-point than mere prejudice and habit—as patriots and statesmen they should act. That Kentucky requires the removal of slavery must be evident to all. If the Legislature will sanction the Amendment to the Constitution they will well serve the State, and it will bless them for it. If they refuse it, it is only on the ground of Northern interference and, to use a homely phrase, they will be "biting off their nose to spite their face." We do most earnestly hope that the Legislature will calmly consider this vital subject in the light of existing facts and "accept the logic of events." They should consider what the welfare of this State and the Union requires and then act accordingly.

The New York World gravely proposes that in case Mr. Seward survives the injuries which he received in the late murderous attack made upon him, he should be removed from the Cabinet. The reason given is that he is especially obnoxious to Southern rebels. How they bate him is evident to all by the attempted assassination. But as they have failed to remove him, the World requires that the Government should obey their will and put him out of the position he has so well held, and so highly honored. In view of the assassination of our late President, and the dastardly attack on the Secretary of State, such advice is highly offensive and should be met with the scorn and indignity it merits. It is, in effect, an approval of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and of the attempt on Mr. Seward's life. The World wept over the cruel death of our beloved President, but they were crocodile tears it shed—its lamentations were most profuse, but they were only lip deep.

Here is its main argument for Mr. Seward's removal: "The South would feel much the same kind of repugnance to coming back with Mr. Seward in that position, that we of the North would to receiving the States back with Toombs for Governor of Georgia; Mason Governor of Virginia, Stidell of Louisiana, Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, and so on."

The World thus places the North and the South in the same attitude in this rebellion, and holds that the objection on the part of the rebel States to Mr. Seward is as valid and as much to be respected, as is the objection of the loyal States to admitting the architects who have been working for their destruction, to the full rights and privileges of citizenship. Its views are disloyal in the extreme, and most untimely, coming as they do in this dark hour of the nation's mourning over the death of its Chief Magistrate—a death cruelly brought about by these very men whom the World thus places side by side with the patriots, Lincoln and Seward. The hissing of the Copperhead is not yet hushed. But it had better beware. The day for home-treason has passed.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN.—At the moment of our great domestic loss says the New York Times, comes news of the death of the ablest and most intelligent friend of our country abroad, Richard Cobden. Few English statesmen, living or dead, have rendered greater service to the cause of liberty, at home or abroad, than the leader of the Free-trade party of Great Britain. His loss to his countrymen will become more appreciable in years hereafter than it is to-day. Much of the seed he sowed, as a social and political reformer, will spring up and bear fruit in the future. With us his eminent worth, his large and enlightened views, his catholic sympathies with progress throughout the world, his entire freedom from the insular prejudices which mark so large a proportion of his countrymen, gave him a claim upon the regard of the American people which will cause his memory to be long cherished.

National Union Congressional Convention.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on MONDAY, MAY 28th, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS,

Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Important Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF ORGANIZATION U. S. TROOPS,
Louisville Ky., April 20, 1865.

To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: I write to call your attention to the disturbed condition of labor in Kentucky—the confusion produced by the nominal freedom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by State Legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their labor for a single day, so that producers cannot calculate their crops or pursue agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes, and setting their faces toward Louisville, journey for days over long miles to these Headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not have forced to become outcasts and wanderers in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds are daily arriving to swell the throng.

The people unable to feed the large surplus population suddenly thrown upon them, want and suffering has already begun, and demoralization and crime will follow as natural consequences. The government, our ministers and the christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in this respect. It is for you, Governor, and your Legislature to obviate the arising evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment, and placing the State on a new basis.

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home will remain to till the soil, now so much in need of their labor. Slavery is at an end, and why deny it, or by withholding proper State Legislation seek to retain longer the shadow of an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into service, while the few thousands left are being rapidly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and boys are found to be fit for duty in invalid regiments, and are taken. From seventy to one hundred enlist daily, freeing under the law of March 24, 1865, an average of five women and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army. How long can Kentucky stand such a draft upon her slave population? To what purpose is it for the Legislature to refuse to act when the result is only a question of time? Kentucky needs what black labor she has left to till her soil, and her slaves can now be of more service to the nation in the cornfields than the army; but if she will not free them at home, then the army must absorb them; and if Kentucky suffers it is her own fault.

While in a state of transition the present disturbed relations of capital and labor must continue, but by freeing the slaves at one blow and getting at the bottom of the question it would end; your people could then proceed to reorganize labor upon a new basis. Clearly it is the intention and policy of this Government to make every black person in it free, securing to every one their own body and their own labor, and the sooner Kentucky makes up her mind to accept the new order of things and to establish labor upon a free paid basis, the better it will be for her.

I earnestly commend this subject to your consideration, hoping that your wisdom will devise speedily some means to remedy the evils I have mentioned.

I am Sir, with sentiments of Respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. S. BRIBBIN.

Brevet Brig. Gen., and S. O. U. S. Troops,
Frankfort, Ky., April 22.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Brinbin, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 20th inst. did not reach me until the evening of the 21st.

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated labor cannot be regained in Kentucky except upon a free basis. The result of rebellion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The affect of rebellion has been to revolutionize the popular judgment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination." Were all the legitimate powers of the Government now exerted to foster into vigor, instead of to destroy, it may well be questioned whether this would succeed in building it up; whether rightfully or wrongfully is needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our future peace and unity. This revolution cannot go backwards. As men of prudence and patriotism, we must accept the logic of events and recognize existing facts. That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion. That it should end as speedily as possible, is a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. Our whole labor system is broken up and utterly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies; a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our prosperity. There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightest prospect of growing better until the revolution has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embarrassing to industry and deleterious to prosperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform, as readily and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution—foreordained by rebellion—and now sealed with the unalterable judgment of the American people. The scholium which I deduce from the logic of events is, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production.

In accepting these facts and thus acting upon them, we have to give up what was to us valued at many millions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal to the occasion, and will not now fall below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which the peace and unity of their Government demand of their patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty

destiny of this loved Commonwealth.

This contribution of our life-trained habits and prejudices, and surrender to the public peace of many millions of property—in excess of what any other loyal State has contributed during our struggle to maintain our national life—will give Kentucky on this historic page a just precedents in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifice of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquest of prejudices, no disturbance of social relations, no breaking up of economical arrangements, no inconvenience or loss whatever. They can easily make the sacrifice, for they expend nothing. But to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of the trained habits and prejudices of a life, and incur the perils, inconveniences and losses, which ever result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully established social and economical relations and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our Government depended upon either the continuance or discontinuance of slavery. Yet we have attested our devotion to the Government of the Union by furnishing more than our due proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain it.

With us, in Kentucky, the negro has never been a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has been and is the mainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have the Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, we have ever been for the Union with or without slavery, and for maintaining the Government over an unbroken Union, cost what it might. This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle. Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifices, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have done and for what we have borne. Those who direct the powers of our Government, should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact—but to preserve and restore the Government of the Union. The hand should be gentle and assisting, which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people—not heavy and coercive. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a rude hand, it will lacerate the popular mind, and pain the public heart, without benefitting freedom.

For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of our country, it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unflinching faith is "that all things work together for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our Government at any peril and with every sacrifice. But those who demand most are not those who usually make the readiest sacrifices for their country's good.

I am, General,
Yours respectfully,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We are under obligations to Hon. L. W. Powell for several very valuable official and public documents. He has our thanks for his kind remembrance of us. We are also grateful to Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman for the important documents with which he has furnished us.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough Index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius McAniff, and John Haly, three of the managers.

Every thing which can add enjoyment to the occasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Hotel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky.

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. a29 6w.

\$100 Reward.

STOLEN—On Tuesday night, April 4, from my farm, near Bard's Station, a light iron gray HORSE, fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the saddle, and trots well in harness. I will give \$50 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and \$50 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 126, Louisville, Ky. JOHN MILLER. April 23-4t.

PILES!

A SURE CURE
EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask of
Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy?
May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

STATEMENT

OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate 11,100 00
200,145 15
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest, 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, 9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns, 17,850 40
Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,604 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office, 6,908 46
Office furniture, iron and other articles, 1,814 00
Missouri defence warrants, 411 00
Revenue stamps, 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$430,996 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies, 4,426 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 21, 1865. }
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—aw—329.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. S. C. BULL.
Feb. 24, 1865-4m.

